Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

Postage to foreign countries added. Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose. Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses (which may be changed when necessary) for 70 cents a month. Order through your newsdealer or The Sun, 170 Nassau street.

An Example for Judge Parker.

We commend as an honest newspaper the Evening Herald of Duluth, which squarely accepts the principle that the Philippines and Porto Rico belong in the same class. Our contemporary holds that there is the same reason for according independence to Porto Rico as to the Philippines. It maintains that neither the Porto Ricans nor the Filipinos are rightfully under the sovereignty and flag of the United States. It says, speaking of itself in the third person:

" According to its [the Herald's] view of the matter, neither the Philippines nor Porto Rico is 'right fully ' under the flag and sovereignty of the United States. Neither, in its opinion, will any annexed territory be ' rightfully ' placed under the flag and sovereignty of this nation unless a promise of Statehood or ultimate independence accompanies the treaty of annexation. As both Porto Rico and the Philippines were undesirable territory for immediate or uitimate Statehood at the time they were wrested from Spain, it was the plain duty of Congress to promise the residents of both ultimate mdependence, or at least absolute self-govern-

How refreshing this is after the mazy rhetoric of the anti-imperialists who pretend to discover moral considerations of the greatest urgency operating against our continued possession of the Philippine Islands, but dare not even mention

We should be glad to hear further from the Duluth Evening Herald on the subject of Hawaii and Alaska.

Let no Downhauler evade any part of the great question.

The Foreign Geographers.

We shall have such a gathering of geographers in this country next week as has never been seen here before. The International Geographical Congress will hold its first meeting in America. It will be the eighth meeting of the congress, whose sessions are held from four to five years apart. All the larger capitals of Europe, excepting St. Petersburg, have entertained it, and there was some prospect when the seventh meeting was held in Berlin that the congress would go this time to the Russian capital. present war, the eighth congress was assigned to America, and all the geographical societies of this country are sooperating to make the present occasion successful.

These meetings in Europe have grown eight days of the sixth congress in Lon don cost \$50,000. Besides the banquets, receptions, garden parties and so on, there were no end of private dinners given by wealthy Londoners, and care was taken that no delegates should be overlooked in these invitations. The seventh congress in Berlin met in the splendid building of the Reichstag and was the costliest of the series.

The approaching meeting introduces an innovation, Instead of confining its sessions to one city the congress will be of a peripatetic nature. It will visit several of our larger towns and Niagara Falls during its proceedings. This will give the foreign visitors an excellent opportunity to see a considerable part of the country under the best of leader thip; and it is to be hoped that the staid European professors and other students of earth science from abroad, accusmed to a slow and easy life, will not be completely overcome by the panoramic changes of scene and the nights of railroad travel between centres of bounding hospitality.

The delegates and members enrolled sumber about 500 persons, but not all the foreigners who have qualified as parscipants will be able to attend. The list ncludes the names of not a few men of world-wide reputation, such as Sir John MURBAY, the prince of oceanographers, who will open the session to be held in this city with an address; Prof. HENRI CORDIER, the distinguished president of the Paris Geographical Society; Prof. A. PENCK of Vienna, whose studies of and forms in many countries are known m all geographers; GUILLAUME GRAN-DIDIER, who shared with his father the ong and great work that placed them in the lead of the scientific exploration of Madagascar; HUGH ROBERT MILL of England, one of the first half dozen of British geographers; Count von PFEIL of termany, whose labors in tropical East Ifrica were the leading influence in startng the colonial enterprises of Germany; Prince ROLAND BONAPARTE, who has reguiled his leisure with geographical study and many writings, and whose teographical library in his Paris home probably the finest private collection if the kind. There are many others too numerous to mention here; and the forsign visitors will be supplemented by all

audents in this country. These specialists have contributed bout two hundred papers covering the nost advanced conditions of every desartment of geographical study. The eading of a large part of these essays n English, German, French, Italian and spanish, the five languages of the conress, will occupy most of the literary essions. Many of the foreigners will resent their papers in English. The rinted proceedings will fill a large

he geographical experts and advanced

Of course, there have been some dis-

appointments. It was through the efforts of our distinguished explorer, ROBERT E. PEARY, who most fittingly was made president of the congress that Dr. DRYGALSKI, the leader of the German South Polar expedition, consented to come here and give the opening evening lecture; but on account of the death of his father the other day he is prevented from attending. Some of the most striking papers of the congress will be presented in the absence of their authors, but, happily, most of the papers will be read by the gentlemen who prepared them. The congress will be opened in Wash-

ington on Sept. 8, and the more technical part of the programme will be carried out in that centre of the scientific geographical work of the Government. The day at Philadelphia on Monday, Sept. 12, will be devoted to recreation under the auspices of the Philadelphia Geographical Society. The congress will then meet for three days, Sept. 13-15, in New York, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, which is sparing no pains in its preparations. After visiting Niagara Falls the delegates will be entertained for a day by the Chicago Geographical Society, and then the congress proper will wind up with several days' session at St. Louis. A considerable number of the members will take part in a later excursion to the City of Mexico and the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

The scientific programme will be full of interest and permanent value; but the best part of it all will doubtless be the opportunity given to these many workers in a common field to renew acquaintances and have a good time together seeing America.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's Prediction. Mr. BOURKE COCKBAN, in an address made by him on Sunday to a Roman Catholic society on Long Island, predicted the conversion of the United States to Catholicism within a century. The very great change which has come over public sentiment in this country during the last fifty years is suggested in the general indifference with which such a remark is received now. If it had been made fifty years ago it would have provoked bitter Protestant resentment. No campaign orator like Mr. Cockran would have dared to make it in the midst of a great political canvass.

Now the disposition will be simply to question the soundness of Mr. Cock-RAN'S judgment. If the United States has not been converted to Catholicism during the last century, what reason is there to suppose that the conversion is to take place during the next? As Bishop McFaul of Trenton declared some time since, the conversion would have been effected already if the Roman Catholic Church had held all the people of its faith, with their descendants, who have been brought to us by annexation of territory on this continent and by immigration from Roman Catholic countries. His calculation was that if that had been done the Catholic population Fortunately, however, in view of the of the United States would now be forty millions, or about half the whole population, though actually, according to

millions. That estimate of the existing Catholic population is high; but accepting it, the to be very elaborate affairs. The number represents less than a fifth of large cities in which they are held ex- the total population and is exceeded tend the most lavish hospitality. The by the Protestant Church membership and even more by the population out side of all Churches and beyond their influence. Of the immigration now coming to this country a great part is Jewish, though from Italy the Roman Catholic Church is receiving many adherents. The Irish immigration, from which source came the most faithful body of Roman Catholics in the past, has diminished greatly, and an anti-emigration society in Ireland is using every influ-

his estimate, the number is only fifteen

ence to diminish it still further. The Roman Catholic population of native extraction is relatively small. Censuses of church attendance in our large towns have indicated that the great mass of the population are neglectful of religious observances. The Church membership of the Union, Protestant and Catholic, comprises a minority of the population-only about thirty millions out of eighty millions.

The conversion of the United States to Catholicism, therefore, is not a probability of the future that need excite Protestant alarm. The alarm for which there may be justification is as to the preservation of either religious faith with the intensity of conviction which distinguished the period before criticism of all religious dogmas began to be as widespread as it is now. Instead of being enemies, Protestants and Catholics have reason rather to be allies in the defence of religious faith, of supernaturalism, against their common enemy of indifference and infidelity.

Canada's New Boundary Question. For only a small part of the last hundred years has Canada been without a boundary question. The territorial dispute on her far western coast having

been brought to an end last year, a new question appears in her extreme eastern domain.

.The colony of Newfoundland, politically distinct from that of Canada, exercises political control over about 120,000 square miles on the mainland, the territory thus controlled being known as Labrador. The population of this district is about 4,000. The Hamilton River, which empties into Hamilton Inlet, runs inland for several hundred miles, and marks a portion of the boundary line between the Province of Quebec and a vast wilderness called Ungava. The river is entirely within Canadian territory, which also appears to include the western end of Hamilton Inlet.

For many years Newfoundland has collected customs dues on all metchandise entering the inlet, irrespective of its destination in Labrador or Canadian territory. Canada now proposes to establish a custom house on the somewhat indefinite border line, collect duties on goods destined for Canadian territory, and estop Newfoundland from collections on all goods except those be- and in its negotiations with the employlonging in Labrador. In so doing ers. The result has been to give it a Canada is certainly entirely within her place and a reputation in the industrial

rights, and there should be no ground for dispute if the boundary line be clearly determined. Yet despatches from the island report a bitter feeling over the matter and an intention to file a vigorous protest with the British Government at London.

Meanwhile, Canada is also taking definite steps toward the establishment of her territorial lines in the far north. There is a fear that the spirit of expansion may lead the United States to lay claim to Baffin Land, Prince Albert Land and sundry other refrigerated areas in the Arctio Ocean between Baffin Bay and Besufort Sea. Although of little or no worth to-day, the time may come when Canada will find that country of use or value to her, and we presume that she has full and rightful claim to it under the treaty of 1783.

Bowles's Dog Day Ditty. The annual fall opening of the Agawam Pastoral Poetry season was an even happier occasion than usual. Dark brown clouds still hover over the Philippine horizon. Double doses of quinine cannot keep the Hon. SAMBO BOWLES from shuddering at despotism, militarism, imperialism and satrapism. The good man went to St. Louis in July and studied the Igorrotes carefully and fearfully. We must clothe them with the franchise." he said tenderly. But, on the whole, it has been a less anxious summer for him than was feared. Even if the Head Hunters are for the moment deprived of the poll tax and jury trial, the consolations of nature are not less sweet; and the Bowlesian Bucolics are sweeter than ever. Lying on the sward, his beautiful white cosset, given by and named ERVING WINSLOW, frolicking about him or bleating in unison with his lyric beats, he purls and gushes into "The Autumnal Organ Tone." No more of

" Decrying the dog with a dismal discomfort; There were never before dog days such as these Now it is well on the very verge of the Autumnal change to acknowledge the gratitude We must feel for a season of almost Preternatural loveliness. All the green Growths of earth have richly borne to this Day their full wealth of chlorophyl. The springs are persistent, so considerate Have been the rains; the sun has been so Kind that the corn is happy and fruitful."

Not happier and not more fruitful than Bucolic Bowles, exuding chlorophyl in full buckets, garlanding his bright head with wreaths of that leafgreen. Even ERVING WINSLOW, the cosset, streaks its white with green, in sympathy. Pause while the organist nibbles a pastoral sandwich, cucumbers and lettuce, delicately spread with pale golden mayonnaise and framed in brown bread. A bite and a line:

"September will be hot, but step by step. The fall steals on."

Now the sandwich is down and the song comes up. With bleat on bleat and beat on beat, cosset and poet go on, past "the glowing trees in the woodland," past "the turning of the sumach:" " New the golden rods make splendid

Fields on fields and border the forest Edges with glory. The white wood asters Long since began the gamut of tone which Now their purple and lavender sisters Are filling to the extent of passionate The opening of the woods on the mountains.

The cosset frisks among "the light and delicate purple" gerardias, that "now ornament dry grounds on the hillsides" and bounds at last:

Where the springs gush forth, the unparalleled Cardinal flower delights the eye with A color no other blossom approaches Emphasis is the characteristic Of the autumn. No longer are the flower Beauties modest and shrinking -they are Brave and positive. Nevertheless the-

And so on. The color, glow and stateliness of these lines bring to the mind the staff of his Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts at a cattle show. Now for a deeper note. The rhythm grows more solemn. The feet seem to become legs, massive, solid, old-carved, like the legs of the Putnam Phalanz of Hartford. The poet drops the garb of measured lines, but his prose is not the less poetical:

" Here, in the serious habitudes of the woods, all hings have a noble grace of reticence and quiet. What is there that compares with the solemn sweet seas of the woods? Sometimes, in a great church. where through stained glass windows filters a ' dim religious light,' there is a similitude to the impression of the forest. And it is because it imitates and exemplifies the forest. Where man borrows an effect from Nature, he gains a sympathy and sentiment which fall in with the higher holiness and nobility that belong to the growth of God's own earth. The tone of a cathedral is the tone of autumn-vast, imposing, melancholy, glorious with

Vast, imposing, melancholy, glorious. like one of those great anti-imperialist meetings in Faneuil Hall, where the audience makes up in quality for what it lacks in quantity. But the pipes are full again:

"And when the organ is touched by a master and deep beneath deep, hight beyond hight, the strains of aspiration and the vigor of the soul that reaches unto God, feeling itself one with Him, break forth in chords that blend and mount and multiply and ascend in exaltation, a thousand living desires n its multitude of tones-then the pine woods are again with the one who hears-the wood thrushes and the tanagers, the song sparrows on the fence rails, the flickers and the wren, and that incarnation f worship, the primit thrush voicing HANDEL' Largo."

And Bucolic Bowles "voicing" the woods and the cosset nuzzling against the poet's knee and weeping bitterly. He wraps it softly in his singing-andrain coat, and takes the trolley to Spring-

The Open Cab.

None of the numerous organizations of laboring men in this country formed for the purpose of bettering the material conditions of its members has accomolished more for their good than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to which a great number of the locomotive drivers employed by the transportation companies belong. The brotherhood, composed, as it is, of men who rank second to those in no other trade or profession in intelligence, sobriety and industry, has displayed good sense and judgment in the selection of its officers

world of which its officers and members

have every right to be proud. From the brotherhood the public has learned to expect conservative and thoughtful action, and in this expectation it has seldom, if ever, been disappointed. Last Sunday a meeting of the organization was held in this city, at the conclusion of which one of the brotherhood members, M. M. CLAIP of Jersey City, in speaking to a reporter for the New York Tribune, made this significant

statement: "We wish it to be distinctly understood that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engigeers take the stand that, as our forefathers gave us all equal rights, we have no right to decide that we will not work with non-union men. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or its members as a body never said that they should work with none but members of the brotherhood. What we have insisted on and will always insist on is that the standard of union wages be observed all along, whether the men be union or non-union. We hold that a son-union man has as good a right to work as union man if he gets the same wages."

In other words, says Mr. CLAPP, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is for the open cab. The membership does not hold to the theory that because a man neglects or refuses to enroll himself among them he is an accursed outcast, unfit to live, an enemy to be beaten or starved to death as circumstances or opportunity may permit. The organization is perhaps unwilling to go the full length of the road thus pointed out and acknowledge the absolute right of every man to sell his labor for a price agreeable to him and to the purchaser; but its attitude is such as to throw into strong relief the viciousness and criminality of those "labor leaders" who say, "You shall employ the man who wears this badge, and none other; and he who does not wear it shall be done to death."

The policy advocated by this engineer is not a new one. It is the open shop policy, in fighting which some organizations of workingmen are expending their strength and substance.

The engineers are now facing a vexing problem, brought about by the substitution of electricity as a motive power for steam. In solving it they will need to use all their wisdom and to exercise all their self-restraint. Their broad and far-sighted policy in sustaining the open cab will encourage the public to believe that the solution will be found by them in moderation and good sense.

The Times criticises a remark made by us that nearly all the gold Democrate in the State of New York who are going back to their party at all went back before this campaign, and a great part of them in 1900. It takes the poll for Mr. CLIVELAND in 1892 as the normal Democratic percentage and deduces the conclusion that many gold Democrats voted for Mckinker in 1900. In view of the changes in political conditions since 1892, the Democratic percentage of that election cannot now be assumed as normal. The percettages of the election for Governor in 1900, into which the currency question did not enter, may more reasonably be taken. They were, Republican, 48.05; Democratic, 47.41. The Times enumerates fifteen counties carried by Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892, of which only four were carried by BRYAN in 1900; but in 1902 COLER carried only six of them. A party cannot go through eight years experience of Bryanism without permanent suffering. Nor is the taint pet removed from the Democracy. It was not removed by the St. Louis convention, of which the dominating spirit was fryanite. Accordingly, there is practically to more reason for gold Democrats to vote with their party now than there was in 1900, and as reasonable men that opinion wil prevail among many | Gov. Odell's canal taxation me of them next November.

Will D. B. HILL gire a bond to that effect? And who will go on lis bond?

The announcement of the New Haven's plan of extensive and costly improvements follows soon after he beginning of work on the Pennsylvania's great undertaking. The railway corporations are doing their part in the shaping and making of the New York of the twentieth century-the world's metropolis to be.

"Tote" and "Pack," "Bring" and "Take." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice statement in your paper this morning to the effect that Southerners say "the," and Westerners, "pack" when they mean "carry," People on the ranges may say "pack," but I have lived most or my life in ...
Middle West and never heard the word "pack"
used for "carry." That word and "tote" sound like
Tennessee mountain disect.

Tennessee mountain disect.

An expression I have leard in New York has puz-sled me somewhat. I have heard public school-teachers, and others here who otherwise spoke admirably, say they aregoing to "bring" an article to some point, when they mean "carry." To me this is a decided misuse of words, and they should say "take" in that sense. If a man says when he goes out of the house that he will "bring" some fruit when he comes back, that sounds all right; but when he says he wil "bring" some fruit to his brother who lives in the next block, it sounds all wrong to me. He should "take" it to his brother,

wrong to me. He should "take" it to his brother, but can "bring" it home.

Is "bring" correctly used in that sense? Please understand I don't mean that the man could not bring him some fruiten the way home; but when he starts out from the house with something and carries it to his brother! think he should properly "take" it, and not "bring" it to him. After he is there, of course, he has "brought" it, but his announced intention should be that he is to "take" it. NEW YORK, Aug. 26. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The Dangers of Electricity as a Motive Power. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: About three years ago the Brookin Bridge was broken and r commented scittorially upon it, remark ing that when the Bridge was built electricity was not used very much for moving cars, and that this should be taken into consideration in connection with the weakening of the Bridge, because the current might enter into and corrode the Bridge structare. I ouce read an article in which it was stated that electricity after use always travelled back to the power house from which it came, and always took the shortest and easiest route, even going by way of water and gas mains.

If this is so I believe before a catastrophe happens an investigation of the possibility of danger should

e made on the elevated roads. May not the cur rent, descending to earth by means of the elevated columns and travelling back on the structure itself tend to weaken structural metal? May not the same thing happen in subway and underground Electricity used for lighting, running elevators,

fails, telephones, electric calls and telegraph busi-ness in buildings of metal frame construction may weaken the framework, finding its way to earth by this means TRENTONIAN TRENTON, Aug. 25.

Agricultural Note. The cow had just jumped over the moon.
"You see," she explained, "the honest farmer
was about to tie me to the railroad track." In her simple bovine fashion she chuckled over

The Advantage of Autumn. Weary Willie-I like de fall, don't you? Dusty Rhodes-Yep, yer don't get so hot

Handicapped. The rhinoceros grambled one morn. But I haven't a chance; You can see at a glance

ODELL'S LEADERSHIP.

Honest old Abe's yarn about the whistle coting so sonorously that it blew its craft out of water can easily be recalled at an odd moment's reading of the Governor-Chairman's organ on the banks of the

For nearly two years, according to the organ, the Governor has been the only man in the State to nominate again for that exalted office in this year of our Lord. Suddenly, without a moment's warning to the 1,600,000 voters of the State, the organ ceases its cries for its patron's nomination for a third term. "But Gov. Odell's position as leader is firmly established," the organ now continues to reiterate in each day's issue. "In considering the qualifications of the several Gubernatorial aspirants," the organ now solemnly assures us, "probably nothing is further from the thoughts of Gov. Odell than the possible effect the nomination and election of this man or that man might have upon his political fortunes. The fact is, so far as Gov. Odell's position as State leader is concerned, it is firmly established, and supported by all leaders and the masses of Republicans, and his leadership will not be disputed by any one, in office

or out At Saratoga, on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1902, Gov. Odell stood upon this plank in a platform adopted by the convention which

gave him a second nomination: Good roads and canals are the two importan features which make for the material welfare and progress of the Commonwealth. The canals pro-vide a channel for commerce and enable New York city to hold the first rank, both as the exporting and importing centre of our country; while better The two are equally important They cannot be separated. The one obstacle to the successful consummation of necessary im-provements is the constitutional prohibition against long extensions of the bonded debt of the State alternative is direct yearly taxation upon

In considering, therefore, the necessity of these provements, due regard should be had both for ability to meet the required expenditures and to the wisdom of extending the period during which payment may be made. The Republican party having already, through economies and legisla-tion, rendered a direct tax almost unnecessary, believes that these improvements should not be the cause of again imposing such a tax upon the people, and that without imposing unnecessary burdens upon individuals or other interests, there should be an extension of time in which payment of the principal and the money for the payment of the yearly interest should be provided. We favor as the first step toward these improve

time when such payments shall be made. To se cure these preliminaries the consent of the people must be first obtained, and we favor such legisla tion as will afford them an opportunity to pass upon these important questions.

Nothing is said in the foregoing about that \$101,000,000 canal machine of Gov. Odell which twenty-two of the twentyeight Republican State Senators denounced at Albany in the following winter. When Gov. Odell in 1902-03, by the aid of Demo cratic votes, jammed through the Legisla ture his canal project preparatory to submitting it to a vote of the State at the election in the fall of 1903, the twenty-two Republican State Senators joined other influential and admirable factors in denouncing legislation and in pointing out that the \$101,000,000 plan was only a starter, and that ere the end came \$300,000,000 would be necessary to finish the job. Odell was reelected in 1902 by a plurality of 8,814 votes. Is it not fair to assume that had the Republican farmers of the State known of Odell's intentions, or even had they had but an intimation of them on election day in 1902 that he would have been defeated?

It has been freely asserted that had the Republican farmers of the State in 1902 an inkling that Gov. Odell was to jam through his \$101,000,000 canal scheme, he would have been beaten by 100,000 plurality. The foregoing statement comes from those in Odell's train. On Nov. 3, 1903, fortythree Republican counties gave heavy majorities against Gov. Odell's \$101,000,000 canal taxation plan. These forty-three counties which in November, 1902, gave Gov. Odell total pluralities of 108,279 gave on Nov. 3, 1903, majorities of 205,294 against

The following tables have been prepared from the reports of the State Board of Canvassers for 1902 and 1903. The figures are as follows:

		against
	Got. Odell's	Gor. Odell's
	pluralities	canal scheme
Counties.	fn 1902.	fn 1903.
Allegany	. 8.942	7.079
Broome		9,295
Cattaraugus		5,152
Chautauqua		7,622
Chemung		5,904
Chenango		5,883
Clinton	3,569	2,066
Columbia		3,972
Cortland		5,445
Delaware		7.785
Dutchess	2,637	3,680
Franklin		4,390
Fulton	1.991	658
Greene		2,194
Genesce	1.760	2,284
Herkimet		92
Jefferson		0,242
Lewis	1.000	4,202
Livingston	1.784	5,302
Madison	2,913	4,179
Monroe	5,695	16,196
Montgomery		888
Onelda		3,547
Onondaga	. 7 038	2,461
Ontario	2,093	8,419
Orange		3,626
Otsego	1,682	7,963
Putnam		456
Rensselaer	2,786	8,346
St. Lawrence	7,482	11.541
Saratoga	1,754	2,386
Schenectady	886	806
Schuyler		3,076
Seneca		3,780
Steuben		18,136
Sullivan	778	3,946
Tioga		5,205
Tompkins		4,778
Warren		220
Washington		1.393
Wayne		5,218
Wyoming		2,728
Yates	1,426	3,803
	-	-

Majority against, 97,115. 205,304 Eleven counties which in 1902 gave Gov. Odell pluralities of 23,487, gave on Nov. 3 last majorities of 63,383 in favor of his \$101,000,000 canal scheme as follows:

Gor. Odell's Got. Odell's pluraltites in 1902. in 1903. Albany 6,623 Cayuga..... 2,928 31,000 204 1,653 4,500 273 1,805 Niagara..... Orleans 1.471 Ulster 15.999 Westchester 1,705 Total 23,487 63.383

Majority for, 39,596. The tables show that Gov. Odell's own county of Orange, which gave him in 1902 a plurality of 3,781, gave in 1903 a majority of 3,626 against his canal taxation measure or a change within twelve months of 7,407 votes.

Gov. Odell's small pluralities in 1902 in Erie, Niagara and Westchester counties as compared with the heavy majorities in 1903 in those three counties for the \$101,000. 000 taxation measure have been especially irritating to the Republican farmers.

The tables show that Coler, Gov. Odell's opponent, carried seven counties, only two of which gave majorities against the

other five gave favorable majorities running up to the stupendous figures of 391.144, as

Coler's against canal scheme canal schem fn 1903. 206 Counties. in 1902 4,640 385

4.846 301.144 Total 123.652 Ip other words, Gov. Odell was reelected n 1902 by a plurality of 8,814, and the total Republican majorities in 1903 against his \$101,000,000 canal enlargement plan were 142,011, while the total Democratic majori-

ties in favor were 386,298. As a matter of grave political import the Governor-Chairman's organ should not have ceased, only a few days since its demand that he be renominated. Mayor Low of New York city accepted a renomination last fall because he said he wished to test his administration at the ballot box. Instead of Gov. Odell insisting upon Mr Woodruff and other Republican Gubernaorial candidates pledging themselves not to use the Governor's office to unhorse him as State leader, why should not Odell take the nomination himself?

That would be the surest way to determine whether his leadership is "firmly established."

THE WAR SITUATION.

One View of the Accumulating Military

Misfortunes of the Russians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is vident from the reports of the fighting in Manchuria that the Russian commander is so far, offering merely a general outpost and rearguard resistance to the Japanese advance. In the case only of the fight near Anping, where the Russians are said to have lost some fourteen hundred men, was there anything like an engagement arising from the necessity of preserving the integrity of he Russian line against an attempt to pierce t at a vital point.

It becomes apparent, therefore, that the policy of retreat continues and will not come end probably before the Russians are behind Mukden, which city they are stated o have decided not to make a centre of fighting, though they may oppose the passage the Hun River in the vicinity of it by the enemy, and offer such a resistance beyond it that the Japanese will make little further

progress before winter sets in. Reports are again affoat from Japanese sources that it is intended to land an expedition at Possiet Bay with the object of isolating Vladivostok, but it would seem for the resent that the Japanese have their hands full in Manchuria and at Port Arthur, and will not be able to spare the men and material for any new enterprises until the great stronghold has fallen. When that event may take place it is impossible to judge, owing to the contradictory nature of the reports out of place to note that there has not been as yet any bombardment of or assault on any the main defences of Port Arthur. hat the Japanese have succeeded in doing up to date has been to capture outlying pos tions, whence they may be able later, when they have their guns in position, to begin the attack on the last line of the Russian

efence. If the statement attributed to the American ilitary Attaché, who lately left there, be If the statement attributed to the American Military Attaché, who lately left there, be correct, that will be a work of some little time, perhaps until the Baltic squadron has been able to reach the scene of operations. This, however, will be an additional incitement to the Japanese to press matters to a conclusion at any sacrifice.

New York, Aug. 29.

A correspondent writing from Johannesirg, on July 30, describing conditions there "This week there was a riot at the omet mine, where the first batch of Chinese are at work. The managers were stoned and the night shift laborers refused to go down the nines because two of their number had met with fatal accidents in it that day. Only a strong posse of police forced them down after arresting twenty ringleaders, seven of whom have been sentenced to one, two, and onths imprisonment for causing the

A Drummer's Brief Campaign Speech.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOF out! Teddy may carry Texas. Bailey is touchy. Cotton is king. Don't want any soup house changes. Plenty of good money Plenty of work. Roosevelt is good for all the ONLY A BOSTON DRUMMER.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.

An Experience With a Spiritualistic "Medium." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with a great deal of interest the letter addressed to you by Ir. Goldwin Smith in to-day's SUN on "Tel Its contents are strikingly in harmony with the views I entertained until a short time ago.

We were discussing the subject recently in our family circle and after I had expressed my scepticism at anything unnatural I was challenged to put the matter to a practical test. Urged on thus, visited a weil advertised woman Spiritualist. Seated opposite to her, in a darkened room, she told me that I was suffering from a certain allment—an allment which is not recognizable by any outward signs, and she could therefore not have become ognizant of it by looking at me, even if she pos

sessed the faculty of seeing in the dark.

I had hardly recovered from my surprise when she mentioned to me the names of my decease father and sister. Although I considered it un-likely that she might have been informed of my coming for a seance, I concluded to make a second sent a niece to the same woman, only the names of her mother and grandfather were correctly stated to her and an operation she had re-cently undergone was correctly specified. Mr. Smith may call this "medium" an impostorbut this does not by any means explain the my this woman seems to be possessed of.

Plaint of the Rural Patriot. It was an agriculturist,

With whiskers like a Pop's: But scant ten minute stops.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

"Alas!" sighed he, "I've just been told Will sally forth this year and talk

"And crushed am I by news so sad.

Ah! what's a fall campaign When folks can't come from miles around And greet the stumping train? "The boys with flags, the girls in white, The speakers' stand of pine,

The Congressman, the village band, The whistle down the line. "The whooping crowd, as round the curve The special comes; all this -The songs, the band, the flags, the cheers-

All this we've got to miss "I love to hear our Congressman Say: 'Fellow townsmen true Attend! The coming President

I now present to you!

"And then we see our candidate, With such a friendly smile And hearty grasp of hand, you'd think He'd known us all the whil

"He speaks-and my! It seems that he Had just looked for'd, like we did, To this event, and none enjoyed The meeting more than he did.

"And how we shout, 'That's right!' 'Well said! 'Hear! Hear!' and 'Hip Hooray!' And roar when some one says: 'We'll give

"The speaking stops and all too soon; But still, before it ends, We learn it's now on men like us The party most depends.

"A handshake here, a head pat there, A cry of 'Hey! Stand back A parting cheer, a wave, a smile,— A special down the track."

It was an agriculturist.

Cried he: "The stumping train
ls off the rails. Alack! For me,
"Twill be a sad campaign." ARTRUB H. FOLWEL

canal scheme amounting to 4,846, while the GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS HERE. of the Most Interesting Papers Will

Be Read in New York. Delegates to the International Geographical Congress, which convenes in Washington in September, are to be entertained in New York by the American Geographical Society on Sept. 13, 14 and 15. Previous session of the congress have been held in the capitals of the Old World, and on each occasion the delegates have been lavishly entertained. In that part of September many New York families will be out of town, so that private hospitality will be somewhat curtailed, but the main social events of the congress will be held in this city. The American society will pay trav-

elling expenses from Washington and pro-

vide hotel accommodations. Their house

at 15 West Eighty-first street will be the headquarters. The programme includes a reception at the American society's house, a luncheon at the American Museum of Natural History and a dinner to the foreign delegates at the Hotel Endicott. There will also be an excursion up the Hudson. At West Point the cadets will parade for the visitors. The Lenox Library is to have a special exhi-bition of old maps and geographical ma-

Scientific sessions will be held during two days of the visit, and New York will hear some of the most interesting papers of the congress. For this purpose the American Museum of Natural History has given the use of its auditorium and rooms. The delegates will go from New York to Chicago, by way of Niagara Falls.

THE THREE SCOUT SHIPS.

Construction Board Debating Whether to Sacrifice Armor to Speed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- One of the problems to which the Board on Construction of the Navy Department is giving considerable time and attention just now has to do with the three "scout ships," the plans for which have been practically completed for some time. The scouts will be the speediest ships of their tonnage in the American navy-about 25 knots, according to the present plans, and probably even faster if the turbine method of propulsion is used, and there is some likelihood that it will be.

It will be necessary in order to attain the speed desired to sacrifice to some extent the other desired characteristics of a warship, and it was at first intended that, with the exception of deck protection and gun shields, the vessels should not be con-structed with a view to withstanding he pounding of an enemy's guns. Now, how-ever, several members of the Board on Construction believe that the vessels should have a heavy armor belt of considerable

have a heavy armor belt of considerable resisting power.

The members of the board who do not take this view point out that by increasing the weight of the ships with an armor belt and reducing the speed in consequence, the original purpose for which this type of warship was designed would be defeated. It is believed that the turbine engine may possibly offer a solution of the difficulty, admitting of the desired armor protection and furnishing the necessary high speed.

TO SAVE SALMON FISHING.

The United States Proposes a Joint Con ference With Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 29.—The cause of the

request of the United States Government for a conference with Canadian authorities which is hurrying the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine home, has just been made public. It appears the salmon canneries on Puget Sound are threatened with extinction, owing to the use of trap nets by the British Columbia canners.

The proprietors have induced the United States Government to propose a conference for the purpose of considering joint action by Canada and the United States for the

rotection of the sock eye salmon in British Columbia. The United States despatch on the subject has just been received through the Colonial office by the Governor General. The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine will consider the beautiful to the subject has been received through the Colonial office by the Governor General.

aider it when he returns from the West.
The United States assert Canada will benefit as much as the republic by international action. Canada can protect her own salmon fisheries, and if she chooses can prevent the fish from reaching the nets of United States fishermen. This is said to be the real cause of the present alarm at Puget

Mistakes in Inscriptions Under Portraits of the Presidents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Several inaccuracies in the inscriptions under the portraits of Presidents in the White House were pointed out to-day by one of the visitors. The new portrait of President Roosevelt, it was found, was labelled "Twenty-fifth President of the United States," as is also that of his predecessor, McKinley. The latter inscription is correct and Mr. Roosevelt is the twenty-sixth President Roosevelt is the twenty-sixth President. The picture of Garfield says that he was President from March 4 to Sept. 4, 1881, although he died on Sept. 19, when his successor took the oath of office. The mistakes have been called to the attention of the Superintendent of Public Buildings

The Street Car Stop in the West. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice the some New York street railway official has been telling THE SUN that street cars in Western cities run faster than they do here and don't stop to le nen passengers on or off. I'd like to see the city where that's the case. My experience has been that Western street cars stop so long that a nervou New Yorker wants to give the two bells himself. It's seldom that a Westerner, man or woman, leaves a seat before the car comes to a stop. When a passenger gets on the conductor doesn't give the starting signal until the passenger is scated. On some Western lines there are signs telling passesgers not to leave their seats until the car stops

Eastern conductors whom I have talked with in the West say that the slowness out there is exasperating, but that if they adopt the "step lively" methods of New York there is sure to be a complaint made against them. The ears may run faster in the West, but they're a long time getting started. NEW YORK, Aug. 27.

New York Lobsters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last week there was an inquiry in THE SUN as to the size of lobsters caught in the waters around New York. Two years ago a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, while fishing for blackfish on the Hen and Chickens reef, off Larchmont, caught with a hook and line a lobster 32 inches long, weighing 8½ pounds. It had only one large claw; otherwise it would have weighed much more. A few weeks afterward the same fisherman caught a 614 pound lobater in the same way, and at about the same time another man fishing for blackfish saught a lobster weighing a little more than seven pounds. The weights given are the weights on the scales. The "guess" weights of the big fellow, including the NEW YORK, Aug. 29. ruess of the steward of the club, ranged from 12

A Baba View of the Campaign.

From the Lahore Tribune.

They are trying very hard in the United States to make people get married by departmental edict, though with what success as yet one does not know. One instance of this laudable design is reported from Des Moines, in Iowa. In the chief post office a hotice has been set up ta forming all whom it may concern that "in future married employees, and more particularly those with children, will receive tion sooner than those who are unmarried. The postmaster declares that the announcement is made on instructions from the General Post Office at Washington and in accordance with the wishes

The September number of the North American Review opens with a timely discussion of the com-ing election, "Who Should Be Our Next President," in which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge presents the Republican side and Mr. William F. the Democratic. Mr. H. M. Alden tells about writing for magazines and Mr. Cortissoz about George Frederick Watts. Among other entertaining articles are criticisms of "education" by Prof. Barrett Wendell and of the woman question by Elizabeth Banks.